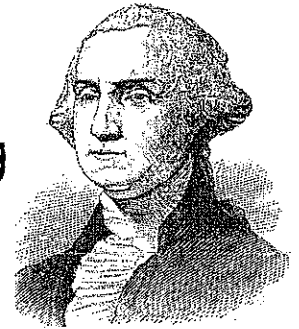


The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

Celebrates

George Washington's Birthday



Dates: Wednesday, February 7
Thursday, February 8
Friday, February 9

Times: 9:30 - 11:00 a.m. or 1:00 - 2:30 p.m.

Location: NSSAR Museum
1000 South Fourth Street
Louisville, KY 40203

This free program is compliments of the NSSAR.

Highlights:

- ★ Guided Tour of the Museum - See Washington's seal ring, his life mask, military possessions, and an original 13-star flag.
- ★ Ring a life-sized replica of the Liberty Bell.
- ★ Brain Teasers: Washington was born on February 11, so why do we celebrate his birthday on February 22?
- ★ Fact or Fiction? Washington owned Mount Vernon when he was 11 years old.
- ★ Hands-on Activities:



Design Your Own Flag - Washington had ideas about our country's first flag. What would *your* design look like?

Sign Washington's birthday card with a quill pen.



Enjoy birthday cake in Washington's honor!

RSVP: Director of Education, Colleen Wilson, 502-589-1776, ext. 30, or cwilson@sar.org
Space is limited! Reservations must be received by February 2.



The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

INSTITUTED JULY 4, 1876

ORGANIZED APRIL 30, 1889

Celebrating George Washington's Birthday

CD Program

Education Program Consists of 4 Stations

1. Fact or Fiction Game
2. Signing Washington's Card with Quill Pen
3. Making Their Own Flag
4. Celebrating With Birthday Cake

Program Supplements

Photograph Authorization Form
Major Benjamin Tallmadge Letter Substitution Cipher
George Washington Word Search
George Washington Hangman Game
K-W-L Chart for Students
British Letter & Mask
George Washington's Signature Card

Created By
NSSAR
Colleen O. Wilson
Director of Education

George Washington, the Father of Our Country



Celebrating George Washington's Birthday

Station Rotation & Timing

Program Rotation: Gallery to Downstairs Making Your Own Flag to Signing Birthday Card to Gallery.

Introduction = 5 minutes

Station 1 = 25 minutes, includes 5 minute warning

Rotate Stations = 5 minutes

Station 2 = 25 minutes, includes 5 minute warning

Rotate Stations = 5 minutes

Station 3 = 25 minutes, includes 5 minute warning

Total Program Time = 90 minutes

Celebrating George Washington's Birthday Program Standards

National

Standard 1A

The student understands the causes of the American Revolution.

- 5 – 12 Reconstruct the chronology of the critical events leading to the outbreak of armed conflict between the American colonies and England. (Establish temporal order)**

Standard 1C

The student understands the factors affecting the course of the war and contributing to the American victory.

- 5 – 12 Appraise George Washington's military and political leadership in conducting the Revolutionary War. (Assess the importance of the individual.)**
- 5 – 12 Compare and explain the different roles and perspectives in the war of men and women including white settlers, free and enslaved African Americans and Native Americans. (Influence of ideas)**

Standard 2C

The student understands the Revolution's effects on different social groups.

- 5 – 12 Compare the revolutionary goals of different groups - for example, rural farmers and urban craftsmen, northern merchants and southern planters – and how the Revolution altered social, political and economic relations among them. (Compare and contrast differing values, behaviors and institutions)**

NSSAR

Celebrating George Washington's Birthday

Introduction to Program

Thank you for inviting us to join in your celebration of George Washington's Birthday, the Father of our Country. Did you know it would be 71 years after Washington died before Congress officially recognized Washington's Birthday as a national holiday?

Let us introduce ourselves; we are members of the Sons of the American Revolution. The SAR represents over 28,000 men across the country, Mexico, Canada and Europe that have traced their ancestors to the American Revolution. Our family members served in the fight for independence from England. SAR was founded on April 30, 1889. It became a formal society when Congress passed an Act stating our purpose, and then President Theodore Roosevelt, signed the legislation on June 9, 1906. President Roosevelt was a SAR member, along with 15 other United States presidents. Our current President George W. Bush is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Today, we will celebrate George Washington's Birthday by playing a FACT OR FICTION game, use a quill pen and ink to sign a birthday card for Washington, and give you an opportunity to make your own personal flag. Quill pen and ink were the writing tools used by our founding fathers to draft and sign the Declaration of Independence and our Constitution.

FACT OR FICTION, this group is ready to observe Washington's Birthday? FACT, so let the celebration begin!

NSSAR
Celebrating George Washington's Birthday

FACT OR FICTION

Americans are grateful to George Washington and his strong leadership ability that proved democracy was the way to govern our growing country. That is why there have always been celebrations marking his birth. Mothers have named their babies after him, and in fact 1 state, 7 mountains, 8 streams, 10 lakes, 9 colleges, 33 counties, 121 towns and villages, and a U.S. Navy nuclear aircraft carrier all bear his name.

FACT OR FICTION: George Washington was born on Feb. 11?

FACT: Yes, according to the Julian calendar. When Washington was 20-years-old, and a British subject living in her colonies, England adopted the Gregorian calendar. The Gregorian calendar made January the first month of the year instead of March. This caused dates to be pushed ahead 11 days changing Washington's birthday to Feb. 22. This act was taken in order to follow the solar year.

FACT OR FICTION: Washington was the only child of Augustine & Mary Washington?

FICTION: Very little is known about Washington's childhood. He was born on Popes Creek Plantation in Virginia. Washington was the oldest child from his father Augustine "Gus" Washington's second marriage. He had 3 older and 4 younger siblings. His father died when Washington was 11-years-old leaving his half-brother Lawrence Washington to step in as a father, and role model to young Washington. His mother Mary Ball Washington lived to see her son become famous.

FACT OR FICTION: Washington owned Mt. Vernon when he was 11-years-old?

FICTION: When Washington was 11 and his father died, his brother Lawrence Washington inherited the family property that was to become known as Mt. Vernon. It wasn't until Lawrence died from tuberculosis, and his wife also passed away, did Washington at 22 inherit Mt. Vernon.

FACT OR FICTION: Washington spent his childhood living at Mt. Vernon?

FICTION: Washington spent 3 years with his family at Little Hunting Creek Plantation later renamed Mt. Vernon. In 1738 his family moved to Ferry Farm on the Rappahannock River near Fredericksburg, Virginia. It's there that Washington spent much of his childhood. Upon his father's death Washington inherited Ferry Farm where he spent most of his boyhood managing Ferry Farm and helping his mother.

When Washington was young their family was considered middle class Virginia landowners. With the loss of his father, Washington lost all hope of going to school in England like his older brothers. Instead his education came from the tutoring he had received from his father and Lawrence. His formal schooling ended at the age of 15 and would today equal an elementary education.

FACT OR FICTION: Washington believed that education was very important?

FACT: Washington never attended college or learned a foreign language like other planters' sons. He was very aware that he lacked the education that others had earned at universities at home and in England. As a result, Washington worked hard to educate himself through study and reading. He wrote over 25,000 letters and thousands of diary entries and put together a large personal library. Part of Washington's genius was that he knew how to learn. Washington believed very strongly in a good education and left his money in his will for a school in Alexandria, Virginia, and also for a university.

Washington wasn't content to stay at Ferry Farm. When he was 15 he dreamed of joining the Royal Navy and going to sea on a British ship to fight the Spanish and French. It's unclear why Washington didn't end up in the Navy, some say his mother was against it. In 1748 at the age of 16 George Washington left Ferry Farm and went to live at Mt. Vernon with Lawrence where he was trained in surveying, the mapping of the land. He was appointed the surveyor of the Fairfax property. Always good with numbers, Washington provided a much needed service in the Colonies and spent many a day mapping out the wilderness and sleeping under the stars. This experience would serve Washington well for his life as a soldier.

In 1751 Washington would go with his brother Lawrence to the British island of Barbados. This trip marks the only time Washington left North America in his lifetime. Lawrence thought the change in climate would cure his tuberculosis. During this trip, Washington came down with smallpox but recovered from this deadly disease. His recovery left him with immunity to smallpox; (he couldn't get smallpox again,) that killed hundreds of both Colonists and Redcoats.

In 1752 Lawrence died and Washington inherited Lawrence's place in the Virginia militia as a Major. **This was Washington's first step in his military career.**

Show Washington's Signature Card

George Washington wore a seal ring on his hand. Washington would melt wax from a coil of sealing wax from a small stand onto his letters. While the wax was hot, he would turn his hand over and press the seal of his ring into the heated wax. This proved that the signature on the letter was real. A person could say this was an early way to protect against identity theft! When Washington signed his name he rarely spelled out George and preferred to sign G. Washington. The size 10 gold ring lacked an inscription inside and had a carnelian stone on top with the engraved Washington crest. The crest contains a ribbon with the Latin words meaning "The outcome proves the deed". Today we might say "The end justifies the means". George Washington's seal ring is on display at our national headquarters in Louisville, Kentucky. It is used as part of the SAR annual swearing in ceremony of our President General.

The American Revolution forced every citizen to change how they viewed themselves. Craftsmen and ordinary workers became Sons of Liberty, school teachers like 21-year-old Nathan Hale from Connecticut became a spy for George Washington. An African American and former slave Crispus Attucks faced the muskets of firing Redcoats in Boston and died in what became known as the Boston Massacre.

The Washington family motto, "The outcome proves the deed", would certainly ring true during George Washington's lifetime. In 1753 at the age of 21, Washington was an officer in the Virginia militia. The Royal Governor of Virginia Robert Dinwiddie received an order from King George III to order the French to leave British territory in the Ohio River Valley.

Upon hearing of Governor Dinwiddie's charge Washington volunteered to find the French commander out in the Ohio wilderness and tell them that the French must leave the territory. **By placing his trust in Major Washington, Governor Dinwiddie showed that, while only 21-years-old, Washington was already showing how much people trusted him to get a job done.**

FACT OR FICTION: George Washington looked for individuals to help him accomplish military and governmental goals in the founding of our nation.

FACT: Setting out alone on his 300 mile trek from Williamsburg to seek out the French, Washington sought out individuals that could help make the expedition a success. Not able to speak a foreign language, he enlisted the aid of four men who not only knew the wilderness but also spoke French. In addition to these 4 men, Washington received the aid of a frontier guide and local Indians. **This would be the pattern that Washington would follow throughout his military career to seek out those individuals that could help him accomplish his tasks.**

Having located the French commander in a house that the French had taken over from an English trader, the French told Washington that they refused to leave the territory. They then invited Washington to dinner before they sent him back to his commander. As the party proceeded into the evening, the French boasted about how many forts they occupied, and the number of soldiers in their ranks. Washington, ever on his guard, listened to the information and after dinner left with his guide. As they were leaving the house Washington and his guide counted the number of canoes that the French had available for their troops and the number of canoes under construction. The French's intentions to sail down the rivers and move farther into British territory were confirmed by the number of canoes.

Washington began his 78 day trip back to Williamsburg to inform Governor Dinwiddie. Upon arriving in Williamsburg, Washington wrote a 7,400 word account outlining the results of the trip. **To impress upon the King the need for more British soldiers in North America, Governor Dinwiddie had Washington's report published in London and the Colonies. With the publication of the report, Washington began a life as a public hero and secret agent. He would spend over 12 ½ years as an active soldier.**

FACT OR FICTION: George Washington was a great spy master.

FACT: While the British spied on the Colonists, Washington was considered to have been a great spy master.

Show letter substitution guide, spy letter, and British mask

What you have in your hand is the letter substitution guide for secret correspondence. To identify the letter you want, a person using the guide would look below the individual letter to find its substitution. The British used a mask over their letters similar to this example. One soldier would have the letter and another would carry the mask and place it over the paper to discover the real message.

Throughout the Revolutionary War the lack of qualified doctors and medical facilities made the chances of surviving a battle injury or sickness very slim. Until 1898, the battlefield was safer than a military camp or army hospital. John Adams said, "Disease has destroyed 10 men of us where the sword of the enemy has killed one."

The Patriots lost 25,000 to battle and disease which would be closer to 2,500,000 today. The Continental Congress failed to provide the money for decent medical service. When Congress chose their first medical director they selected Dr. Benjamin Church. He spent his time spying on Washington for General Gage instead, and in September of 1775 was found guilty of treason.

FACT OR FICTION: The Townshend duties, (tax on tea, paper, lead, paint, and glass) helped Washington decide to support independence from England.

FACT: In June 1775, Congress commissioned George Washington to take command of the Continental Army that was engaging the British in Boston. Washington had served in the Virginia House of Burgesses and also as a delegate to the first Continental Congress. It was the Townshend duties that proved the turning point for Washington and caused him to support independence from England.

Washington believed in the rights of Englishmen and thought that these new duties were part of a carefully thought out plan to deny the Colonists their rights. During the second Continental Congress, Washington was the only delegate to always wear his uniform to sessions. Washington was unanimously elected Commander in Chief. His election showed his strong support among delegates and also drew the support of the southern colonies to a revolution that had started in the North.

Washington wrote to Martha at Mt. Vernon about the commission and told her that he would return to her in the fall. It would be more than 8 years before Washington would come home to Mt. Vernon.

FACT OR FICTION: George and Martha Washington had 2 children, a boy and a girl.

FICTION: In 1775 Washington was the most experienced native military officer in Virginia when he married Martha Dandridge Custis. Martha was 5-feet-tall with brown hair and small hands and feet. It is said of her that she was gentle, kind, thoughtful, and that no one had a bad word to say about her. Martha was the young widow of one of the wealthiest men in the colony. When Washington married Martha it was the custom at that time that a woman gave all her property to her husband. Upon the marriage, Washington added to his estate, property valued at over \$100,000, and became one of the richest men in the Colonies.

Washington took the role of parent with Martha's two children from her first marriage. George and Martha Washington did not have any children of their own. Martha "Patsy" Custis, Washington's stepdaughter, died of epilepsy as a young teen. John Parke Custis "Jacky" was exposed to small pox at an army camp and died the same day the Cornwallis surrendered to Washington during the last Revolutionary War battle at Yorktown. Jacky would be the only member in Washington's family to die in the war. George and Martha Washington would go on to raise Jacky's children at Mt. Vernon.

FACT OR FICTION: Washington was a tall man that loved animals and the outdoors.

FACT: At home Washington had a parrot named Polly, 36 hound dogs, and many horses. He would wake at dawn and inspect his 5 farms on horseback. The life of a farmer he found to be "the most honorable and interesting" of occupations. Washington loved to dance, go fox hunting, and was so strong that he could break a walnut between his thumb and forefinger. His favorite foods were roast pork, leg of lamb, rabbit stew, pudding, vegetables, and walnuts.

In 1775, Washington looked like a Commander in Chief. He was 6'3" tall and weighed approximately 220 pounds. Except for bad teeth he had exceptional health. Washington had great dignity and was always courteous. He loved to socialize with guests, attend dinner parties, and kept his speeches short.

Washington many times kept his thoughts to himself. He cared more for this men and the country's cause than he did for his own personal safety. Years after the Indian wars, an Indian Chief that had fought against Washington recalled that he told his braves to stop aiming at Washington on the battle field. "Fire at him no more, see ye that the Great Spirit protects the Chief. He cannot die."

FACT OR FICTION: George Washington had wooden teeth.

FICTION: Washington had very bad teeth and had several pairs of false teeth that he wore over his lifetime. One story tells us that Washington ruined his teeth by cracking hazelnuts with his teeth when he was young. These false teeth were made of cow teeth, hippopotamus, ivory, and one of Washington's own teeth. His false teeth were set in metal and used springs to allow Washington to open and close this mouth. Washington never smiled in pictures. At that time in history, people were unaware of the dangers of lead poisoning and these lead bases may account for some of Washington's health problems.

Signing George Washington's Birthday Card

Description

Students will sign their own full name, first and last, using a quill pen and bottled ink to the labels supplied at the table. Label space doesn't allow for any nicknames, additional artwork or sayings.

When the signatures are dry, Museum staff will attach them to the birthday card. We encourage one teacher from the attending school to sign their school's card with his / her name and that of the school.

These birthday cards will be displayed at our National Congress in July at Williamsburg, Virginia.

Educational Focus

Birthday Cake

- 1. During the Colonial / Georgian era there occurred an important development in dining – the introduction of a creamy frozen dessert. Washington fell in love with ice cream at a dinner party hosted by Mrs. Alexander Hamilton who served the frozen dessert for the first time.**
- 2. As we have learned George Washington had trouble with his teeth. After dessert what should we do for good dental health? Brush our teeth! When George Washington was alive people brushed their teeth with crushed brick to clean them.**
- 3. We suggest you consider reading at your library George Washington's Teeth by Deborah Chandra & Madeline Comora.**

Signing George Washington's Birthday Card

Educational Focus

Quill Pens for Writing

- Word pen comes from Latin "Penna" means feather
- Replaced the reed pen
- First choice in writing tools for over 1,000 years, longest period of history
- Early as 6th century feathers provided quills for writing
- Quill used to create great works of literature, books, daily correspondence, historical documents, Declaration of Independence & Constitution both written and signed with a quill pen.
- Until 19th century & invention of steel nib, quills main writing tools of modern communication, written on parchment / paper (medieval times)
- Crow quills very good for fine lines
- Ordinary script, swan quills preferred but most people used goose
- Only 3 – 5 (primaries) outer wing feathers suitable for writing
- Preference given to left wing – curve outward & away from the writer
- Quills obtained from living birds in spring best for writing
- Quills from eagle, owl, hawk and turkey are also used as writing tools
- Even after the invention of metal nibs, quills 1st choice, flexibility, writing excellence.
- No two quills write the same, development of wing shaft & carving of quill maker.
- Historic books hand copied by monks with quills, 1 book may take years
- Wars started, lost or avoided by the stroke of a quill pen
- To cut quill, a sharp knife is needed which became the "penknife"
- Scribes & stationers carved, sharpened, slit point (nib) for writing, that's how the word "stationary" came to be.
- Each pen is unique to the writer
- Quill pens lasted only 1 week before you had to replace them
- Disadvantage, lengthy preparation time
- Beneath writer's high top desk was a coal stove to dry
- Very time consuming art to select, clean, trim & carve each writing quill
- Paper not widely used in Europe, paper mills were built in 14th century
- 1436 – Major invention that affected writing was Johannes Gutenberg who invented the printing press with replaceable wooden / metal letters
- New writing instruments permitted increased speed
- 1495 AD Aldus Manutius of Venice invented Italian "running hand" or cursive handwriting. Roman capitals & small letters. Before handwriting

Signing George Washington's Birthday Card

Educational Focus

Ink In Colonial America

- Use of colored fluid for drawing characters on parchment, hide, cloth common in ancient Egypt, China, least as early as 2000 BC
- One method – use soot from burnt lamp oil mixed with a solution of gum or glue and molded into sticks. Allow to dry before use, mix with water to form ink for their quills
- Other inks made from indigo from the galls (swelling on tree or plant caused by insects, fungi, bacteria or external damage) of oak & nut trees, from berries, ink fluids secreted by octopus, cuttlefish, squid.
- Color first applied to paper, bluish, black, rapidly turns into darker black and over the years fades to dull brown like old documents.
- Ancient writing still preferred, used inks based on lampblack (carbon black) finely ground pigment dispersed in water or oil, then settled with vegetable gum or glue. Allow to dry & mix with water to form ink.
- Carbon black not affected by moisture or light

Signing George Washington's Birthday Card

Station Materials

- **Quill pens**
- **Bottled ink**
- **Scrap paper**
- **Cut labels to write on**
- **Hand wipes**
- **Paper towels**
- **Frame for birthday card**
- **6 pieces of poster board fit to size**
- **Birthday cake**
- **Paper Cupcake Holders**
- **(Optional: 2 helium colored balloons)**

Each Student Will Require

- **Quill pen**
- **Identify which bottled ink they will use**
- **Scrap paper**
- **Paper towel**
- **Hand wipes**
- **Piece of birthday cake on a napkin**

Signing George Washington's Birthday Card

Directions

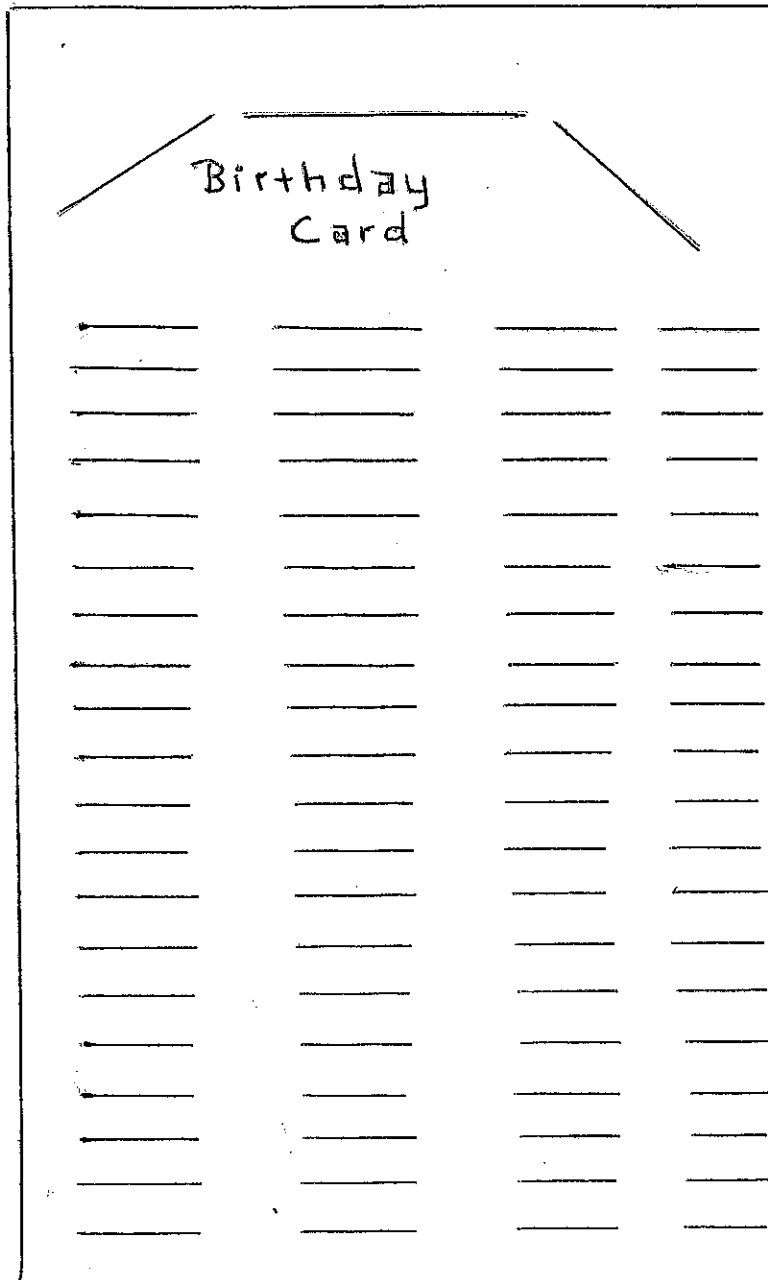
- 1. Each student will find a work station**
- 2. At the work station they should have: quill pen, scrap paper, writing label, and determine the nearest bottle of ink.**
- 3. Begin by placing the piece of scrap paper in front of you and dipping your quill pen LIGHTLY into the bottled ink. YOU DON'T NEED TO PRESS HARD OR USE A LOT OF INK. THAT ACTION WILL ONLY RESULT IN A RUNNY MESS.**
- 4. Practice writing your name on the scrap paper. Get familiar with the pen & ink flow while you form the letter of your name. When writing use a light touch & slanted hand.**
- 5. When you are ready you can take your label and write your name on it.**
- 6. When you have finished writing your name with the quill pen let it dry a moment or two. Dip your quill pen into the clean water and carefully wipe it off with the paper towel. Place the quill pen back at your work station.**
- 7. After you have cleaned up your pen and station, carefully take your signature label over to the Signature Drying Table.**
- 8. Place your signature to dry on the table and take a hand wipe to clean your hands. Please throw your hand wipe in the trash.**
- 9. When your hands are clean, please go to the area where they are serving birthday cake.**
- 10. Find a place to sit in that area and a staff member will serve you a piece of birthday cake. One piece to a student / teacher. Sorry no seconds.**

**Enjoy & Happy Birthday
George Washington**

**Signing George Washington's Birthday Card
Station Diagram**

**Birthday Card = 6 panels in frame will allow for 3 days for 2
groups each day.**

Signatures: 4 across, 20 down



Signing George Washington's Birthday Card Station Diagram

Trash

Trash

Hand Wipes

Signature
Drying
Station

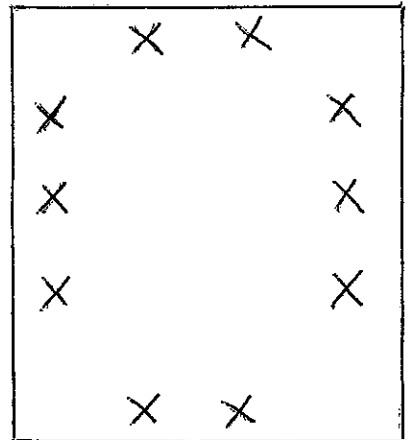
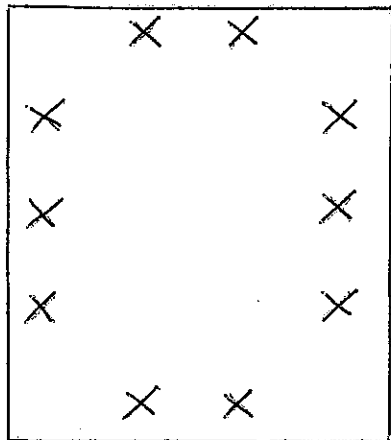
Birthday Card

	Quill Pens	
X	Bottled Ink	X
X	Labels	X
X	Scrap Paper	X
X	Paper Towels	X
X	X	X
X	X	X

Trash

Sit
↓
Enjoy
Birthday Cake

Trash



Making Your Own Flag

Description

In Making Your Own Flag students will focus on what makes up a flag, the significance of its use and the key elements of the American Flag. George Washington had his own ideas about our first flag when he served as a committee member for the Continental Congress. The hands-on activity will stimulate student dialogue as to the importance of symbols in the founding of our nation.

These student flags will be displayed at our Spring Leadership Conference in February and at our National Congress in Williamsburg.

Educational Focus

Symbolism played an important role in the founding of our nation. Today we see that these very symbols are still used today to identify our nation and its principles. In turn, these symbols are to be respected for what they stand for and the countrymen and women who have fought to preserve our democracy. America's symbols include but are not limited to:

American Bald Eagle – National Symbol

- **Eagle, sign of freedom, on Great Seal, also gold coins, silver \$1, ½ dollar and quarter.**
- **Eagle had immediate, unofficial recognition when Great Seal was adopted June 20, 1782.**
- **Officially adopted 6 years later in 1789 when Washington became the first President of the United States.**
- **At one time bald meant white not hairless**

Making Your Own Flag

Educational Focus

American Bald Eagle – National Symbol

- **Benjamin Franklin in January 1784 said “The bald eagle... is a bird of bad moral character...the turkey is a much more respectable bird.”**
- **Protected under National Emblems Act of 1940 “Bald Eagle Protection Act”, Endangered Species Act. Heavy penalties for killing, harassing, possession or selling eagles. Special permits to zoos, etc. to breed and protect them.**
- **Native Americans federally recognized use – part of their traditions.**

Great Seal of the United States

- **American bald eagle largest feature on the Great Seal of the United States.**
- **Great seals used for centuries: Can be the face of a ring, soft wax impression when applied to the document.**
- **In eagle’s beak the 1st U.S. motto “E pluribus Unum” Latin “Out of many, one”. Reflecting out of many states one new nation.**
- **1st Independence Day July 4, 1776 Continental Congress authorized committee of Franklin, Jefferson and Adams to research and devise a seal and motto for our country.**
- **Obverse Front of Seal authenticates President’s signature on official documents**
- **Reverse Great Seal & Obverse Front of Great Seal on reverse side of our \$1.00 bills.**
- **Great Seal of the United States approved by Congress June 20, 1782.**
- **On eagle’s breast a shield 13 alternating red & white stripes = 13 original states (Alternate way from stripes on our flag)**
- **Top of shield = blue chief (field) unites all the stripes = U. S. Congress**
- **White = signifies purity & innocence**
- **Red = hardiness & valor**
- **Blue = the color of the Chief signifies vigilance, perseverance and justice.**

Making Your Own Flag

Educational Focus

National Motto – “In God We Trust”

- **Common place you see the motto is on U. S. currency**
- **First motto was replaced largely due to increased religious sentiment existing during the Civil War. First appeal made to change motto was in 1861**
- **An act of Congress on July 30, 1956 the words “In God We Trust” was designated as our National Motto and signed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.**
- **Final stanza of Star Spangled Banner written in 1814 by Francis Scott key later adopted as National Anthem is the earliest reference to phrase “And this be our motto: In God is our trust”**
- **State motto of Florida**

United States of America Flag

- **June 14, 1777 Continental Congress acted to promote national pride and unity and adopted the national flag**
- **“Resolved: that the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red & white: that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.”**
- **White = purity & innocence**
- **Red = hardiness & valor**
- **Blue = color of Chief, broad band above the stripes mean vigilance, perseverance, justice**
- **Washington as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army, Robert Morris wealthiest citizen of Colonies, Col. George Ross respected Philadelphian, uncle of late husband John Ross – Legend of Betsy Ross**
- **Legend – Washington showed Betsy Ross a rough flag design that included a 6 point star.**

Making Your Own Flag

Educational Focus

United States of American Flag

Parts of Flag

- **Staff = pole on which Flag is mounted**
- **Fly = length of Flag**
- **Union = field of blue 50 stars**
- **Hoist = height from top to bottom**
- **Peak = top of the staff**
- **Halyard = rope that attaches the Flag to the staff**

- **Sometimes the flag is called by other names, Old Glory, the Stars & Stripes, the Red, White, and Blue, or The Colors**
- **Before the American Revolution most of the colonies used the British flag.**
- **First flag had 13 stripes to mark the colonies, 13 stars to mark the 13 states. Same number of stripes as in 1777.**
- **Recently the American flag was flown at half-staff to show that the nation was in mourning over the death of President Ford.**
- **Special places where the flag is flown 24 hours a day by the order of the President they include: Washington Monument, The White House, On the Green in the town of Lexington, the South Pole and the Moon.**
- **Never fly the flag upside down that is a sign of upcoming danger**

Program Rotation: Gallery to Downstairs Make Your Own Flag to Signing Birthday Card to Gallery

Making Your Own Flag

Station Materials

- **Multi-colored construction paper**
- **Scissors**
- **Glue**
- **Cut outs**
- **White copy paper**
- **Colored pencils**
- **Paper towels**
- **Straws**
- **One Dollar Bill**

Each Student Will Require

- **1 Sheet white copy paper**
- **1 Straw**
- **Paper towel**
- **Selection of colored construction paper**
- **Access to: scissors, glue, colored pencils, cut outs**

Program Rotation: Gallery to Downstairs Making Your Own Flag to Signing Birthday Card to Gallery.

Making Your Own Flag

Directions

- 1. Turn white piece of copy paper over and write your name and homeroom. Make 3 small slits on the far left-hand side of the paper to insert a straw in at the END OF THE ACTIVITY.**
- 2. Consider what you want your flag to represent. Examples of representation could include family, community, school, or team.**
- 3. Determine 3 or 4 key features of your flag and where they will be placed on the paper.**
- 4. Decide what media you will use to work with while designing the elements of your flag. What role will color play? How will the flag's design be displayed? Will your flag have a motto or any words on it? Is it important to you to use both the colored pencils and construction paper or is one media acceptable?**
- 5. Begin to fashion your personal flag.**
- 6. When your flag is completed weave the straw into the slits on the paper to serve as the staff for your flag.**

Congratulations this flag is truly your own. Please take the flag with you to the next station.

Fly Your Flag Proudly

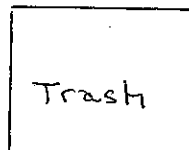
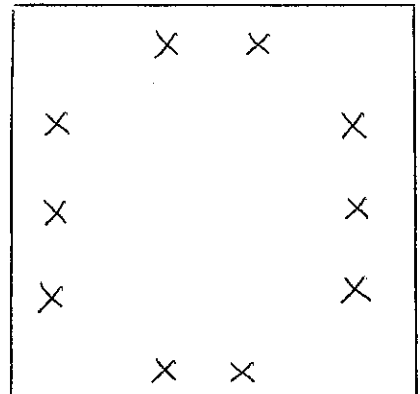
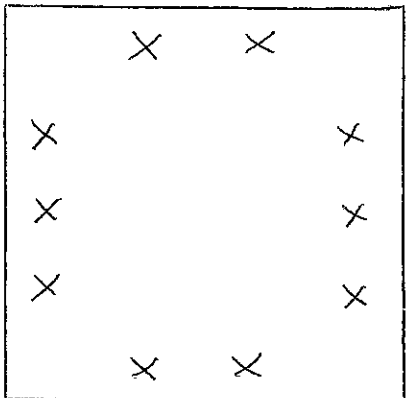
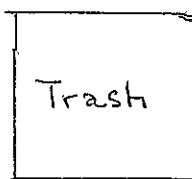
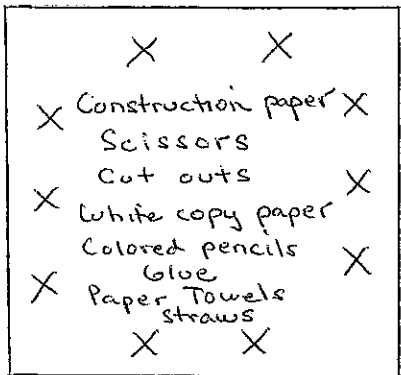
Program Rotation: Gallery to Downstairs Making Your Own Flag to Signing Birthday Card to Gallery.

Making Your Own Flag

Station Diagram

State Flags

Chairs



Program Rotation: Gallery to Downstairs Making Your Own Flag to Signing Birthday Card to Gallery.

**THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
1000 SOUTH 4TH STREET
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40203**

**TELEPHONE: 502-589-1776
FAX: 502-589-1671**

**AUTHORIZATION TO PUBLISH PORTRAITS OF GUESTS AND
PARTICIPANTS AT NSSAR EVENTS**

I, _____, consent to allow the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, to publish in Society related publications, any periodical, magazine or newspapers for the purpose of promotion, awareness and education, pictures that were taken on _____, while attending an NSSAR educational event.

In consenting to such release, I hereby further release the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution from any liability that may occur with the publication of such information, provided the Society has released all materials in a manner consistent with this release.

Signed this _____ day of _____, 200__.

Printed Name

Signature

Date

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
e f g h i j a b c d o m n p q r k l u v w x y z s t
Key: Jonas becomes Dqpeu

Major Benjamin Tallmadge letter substitution cipher (Dec. 1776)
Head of George Washington's Department of Military Intelligence

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
e f g h i j a b c d o m n p q r k l u v w x y z s t
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The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

INSTITUTED JULY 4, 1876

ORGANIZED APRIL 30, 1889

George Washington Word Search

Army	Declaration	Liberty	Rifle
American	Delegate	Militia	Revolution
Battles	Father	Mount Vernon	Sword
Boston	Freedom	Musket	Uniform
Cannon	French	Philadelphia	Valley Forge
Command	General	Planter	Uniform
Congress	Independence	President	War
Convention	Indian	Regiment	

b a t n e m i g e r t s c s t
l v m a p d e x q s m s e d s
s w r i l o a s h c n e r f a
t s f d u i g o s r o r m y e
f h t n t g e i w d c g u p p
r u o i w v l m o v a n s r l
s n l t h o b y r h t o k e g
y i n d e p e n d e n c e s r
m f c s t o g h z o w p t i v
y o l i b e r t y t a o a d d
o r p d w o o j c f u b f e c
t m d b a t f t c o m m a n d
a o c a r m y r f y g j l t e
p u m t d k e y c p a f b l l
h n r t e g l g a t h b f h e
i t w l v d l c i g y i p m g
l v o e u f a t h e r c o v a
a e m s p b v c p n e a c f t
d r a x n o i t n e v n o c e
e n d g o s d p o r y n p t v
l o y s c t h r c a t o x i g
p n c y o o e b p l a n t e r
h s g p j n o i t u l o v e r
i n o i t a r a l c e d h r i
a m e r i c a n f r e e d o m



The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

INSTITUTED JULY 4, 1876

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**George Washington
Hangman**

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

A vertical grid for a word search puzzle. The grid consists of 10 rows and 26 columns. The first and last columns contain the letters 'A' and 'Z' respectively, written vertically. The remaining 24 columns are empty, with dashed lines indicating the grid structure.

Solutions: George Washington, Mount Vernon, Virginia, Continental Army, Valley Forge, Revolution, President, Stamp Act

K-W-L Chart

What I Know	What I Want to Know	What I Learned

Celebrating George Washington's Birthday British Letter & Mask

Directions

- 1. Copy British letter**
- 2. With a light colored highlighter, begin with the first row and continue to highlight the words as indicated below:**

**Sir
W. Howe
is gone to the
Chesapeak bay with
the greater part of the
army. I hear he is
landed but am not
certain. I am
left to command
here with
too small a force
to make any effectual
diversion in your favour.
I shall try some thing
at any rate. It may be of use
to you. I own to you that I think
Sr. W's move just at this time
the worst he could take
much joy on your success.**

- 3. Take a colored sheet of construction paper and cut out a hourglass shape revealing the highlighted words while maintaining the shape of the 8 ½ x 11 sheet.**
- 4. This cut out piece of construction paper now represents a British mask that you place over the letter to reveal the message indicated by the highlighted words.**

You will have heard, Dr. Sir I doubt not long before this
can have reached you that Sir W. Howe is gone from hence. The
Rebels imagine that he is gone to the Eastward. By this time
however he has filled Chesapeak bay with surprise and terror.
Washington marched the greater part of the Rebels to Philadelphia
in order to oppose Sir Wm's army. I hear he is now returned upon
finding none of our troops landed but am not sure of this, great part
of his troops are returned for certain. I am sure this countermarching
must be ruin to them. I am left to command here, half of my force may
I am sure defend everything here with much safety. I shall therefore
Send Sir W. 4 or 5 Bat (talio) us. I have too small a force to invade the New England
provinces: they are too weak to make any effectual efforts against me and
you do not want any diversion in your favour. I can, therefore very well
spare him 1500 men. I shall try some thing certainly towards the close
of the year, not till then at any rate. It may be of use to inform you that
report says all yields to you. I own to you that I think the business will
quickly be over now. Sr. W's move just at this time has been capital.
Washingtons have been the worst he could take in every respect.
sincerely give you much joy on your success and am with
great sincerity your () / HC

(General Burgoyne was able to read the secret message in General Clinton's letter. 1777 New York)

G. Washington



**National Society
Sons
of the
American Revolution**

1000 S. 4th Street
Louisville, Kentucky
40203

(502) 589-1776

<http://www.sar.org>